

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

Subscriptions by Maft. Postpaid. DAILY, per Year 200 SUNDAY, per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capueines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they need in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The Elections.

The results of Tuesday's election in New York were the election of SETH LOW Mayor by a majority over SHEPARD of 30,803, made up of 5,050 in Manhattan and The Bronx, 25,539 in Brooklyn, 779 in Richmond and less 565 in Queens; the election of the entire Fusion county ticket by majorities ranging from 17,000 to 6.000, of the entire Fusion Judiciary ticket by majorities from 41,000 to 30,000 over VAN WYCK, and of apparently 87 anti-Tammany Aldermen out of 73. The majority for JEROME for District Attorney was more than 17,000.

The New York State Assembly elected will include 108 Republicans and 42 Democrats, as compared with 105 Republicans and 45 Democrats in the last Assembly.

The results in other States are: The Republicans carried Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa, and the Democrats carried Virginia and the Legislatures of Maryland and Kentucky

In Philadelphia the regular Republicans beat a Fusion ticket by about

## In the Mediterranean.

The descent of the French squadron on the island of Mitylene off the coast of Asia Minor about midway between Smyrna and the entrance from the Egean Sea to the Dardanelles, is of diplomatic and military importance. The lene and the seizure of the Custom House stations on the island as security for the payment of the French money claims, and as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of the Sultan's promise regarding the other demands made by the French Government, are more specious than convincing. The true causes of the action are not mentioned.

The reason given why Salonica in Macedonia was not selected as the port from which the indemnity is to be collected may be accepted without discussion. It is different, however, with Beirut in Syria. The probability that there would have been an immediate clash with Great Britain was sufficient to prevent the French squadron heading in that direction or to any other point in the neighborhood of Cyprus or Egypt. To avoid undesirable complications a port had to be selected out of the zone of conflicting interests. The French Government was thus limited to the selection of Smyrna where, although British commercial and railway interests are considerable, France and Germany have quite as important interests. The customs collections at Smyrna

cond only to those of Constar tinople, and if the object of the French Government had been merely to obtain payment of its money claims, Smyrna was, next to Salonica, the port naturally indicated. The occupation would have been a short one, and disturbance to trade, if any, would have been confined in them was impossible. to a minimum. But a short occupation ernment does not desire. The other the case more particularly with the policy sure, in his opinion, to produce question of the protection of the re- amazing results. Mr. STREIFF writes: ligious orders. Although the Porte is the other party to the negotiations, it is really the German Government with which issue is being joined.

Ever since the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 the German Government has in a of an export tax on collon wool." the interests of the Holy See and pro- kets. He says:

claims at short notice, now that a portion of his territory is occupied by their forces, if he could do so by the pay- surer as tracking results would be in ment of a pecuniary indemnity. In excause regard to the question of the protection

scorner, for he has the interests and of their air stat greater than he sunth equation claims of his German patron to consider, intringence. If any one six relate it; above state se well as his own desire to rid himself surely I not at his disposal extremity, and the advantageous post-industrial opportunities he exhibits his tion if novapies toward function and the lighterance of one essential fact. adjoining Turkush coast, should mistary

sidered destraint The moment chosen for the French distribution for to inverse ted distribution from an interof vigor round burilly have been more. Those two lines seem to as a waite suffi-

only waiting the opportunity to land Albania and Tripoli, and the small alkan States are ready to march their pies into Macedonia and Thrace; Russia, as no doubt it was araged at the recent meeting between Czar and President Louber, stands ready to back the demands of France demonstrations in the Black Sea on the Turkish Asiatic frontier; he Sultan, thanks to his Armenian and and other circumstances, is withpolic out a friend in the civilized world. The Frence action has been carefully prepared and its successful issue will not eatly raise the prestige of France only gr throughout the East, but tend to quell the symptoms of the disaffection among the Musulmans that has recently manifested iself in Algeria, and is believed in France to have been stirred up by British and Turkish agents. It will also help to bring other questions in the near East that have been pending for years closer to a solution.

## William Travers Jerome.

The triumph of WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME on Tuesday after an electioneering canvass of a forceful originality so remarkable that it attracted to him the attention of the whole Union, makes this young man a foremost political figure, nationally. If he keeps his head, if his victory dees not cause it to swell, if self-consciousness does not replace the spontaneousness which was so great a charm in his late canvass, he is likely to have a very important political future.

Justice JEROME's election to be District Attorney was due to the Republicans of New York. Their loyalty to the Fusion ticket on which he ran gave him at least three-fourths of the votes he received; yet he is a Democrat and a Democrat at a time when that party is so sorely in need of a popular figure who is representative of living ideas and not merely of a mouldy past. We call him a young man, though he is fortytwo years of age and is only one year younger than President ROOSEVELT.

Great political possibilities, therefore may be in store for Justice JEROME; but because of the sudden prominence reasons given for the occupation of Mity- he has reached the test he will now have to endure will be all the severer. Has he solidity of abilities and of character which will bear the strain that will thus be put on him? Is he only a flash light or will steady illumination come from him? Is he competent to fill a larger part than in a local political drama?

The test will be applied to him sharply in the office of District Attorney of the county of New York. There he must exhibit abilities of a very different order from those which captivated the public, both political friends and political enemies, in the late canvass; and the test will be of both his moral and his intellectual strength. If he stands it, if the stuff that goes to the making of a man of real importance is in him, if vain contemplation of himself does not distract his attention from the necessity of justifying in deeds the present popular Act of Union ought to be curtailed estimate of him formed from his talk. WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME of New York may become a figure of large proportions in the calculations of politicians before his term of office is over. But that will not happen unless, disdaining Britain and Ireland. Article IV. proall efforts to pose as such a character. he earns a title to continued prominence by winning it by reason of his conspic- city of Dublin, and two for the city of

uous desert. Nor must he forget that it was the Republicans of New York who gave siderable cities and boroughs shall be him his chance, though he was so free the number to sit in the House of Comduring the canvass in expressing sus- mons on the part of Ireland." Article V. picions that such partisan unselfishness

## is apparently just what the French Gov- An Export Tax on Cotton Proposed. In a letter to the Sunday Special of claims cannot be settled offhand; they London, a thinker whom we assume are complicated, and involve issues that to be an Englishman lays down for do not appear on the surface. This is the benefit of this country an economic

" If the American buil knew his own strength he would not condescend to haggle with Germany. France. Switzerland, Italy and other countries over the admission of American pork. The Amer ican Government need only point to the expediency

greater or lesser degree claimed and He then goes on to argue that an exexercised the right to protect the Cath- port duty of twopence a pound on our clies of German nationality in the Otto- cotton crop would not only add some man Empire. This was in direct con- \$160,000,000 to our national revenue, flict with the charge held by France as but would also mean that the American the Eldest Daughter of the Church spinner and weaver could compete from times past, to act as guardian of more successfully in the world's mar-

tector of Catholics irrespective of has in would stop the addition of a single spindle tionality, in the Ottoman dominions or of a single took to the now existing markingry Reluctant as the Sultan is at all times of fumpe. This machinery is chiefly made to to part with money, he would probably England. Germany and Switzerland, and these willingly get spirt of the whole French makers would have to transfer their entire plants to America. What that would mean to the American from and word dislustry any one can gross. ranadering what the custon industry means to for the following reasons: a compact

of Catholics, however, he is driven into the contrast resources and the contrast resp is not

and his empire of intruding mission. Perhaps Mr Stratte does not exagaries and the other foreign influences gerate the revolutionary consequences that are causing how and his shindow of an expert tax on American cotton of a government never enoung trouble throughout a world which now depends The aciticises of this matter, therefore, layers our crop for three-quarters of its is one that may be redefinitely delayed, supply of the great staple. But when and it is to provide against that you. he treate our failure hitherto to make timetry that the French tocorrowest use of this particular weapon in the decided on the accupation of Mitylene fight for industrial and commercial with its optended sheltered tays and supremary as evalence that our much roadsteads and the ratuable judgings searched intelligions is blind to one of port and station of Figer at its wearing. For matical a greatest and mean above as

That section of Article I of the Linted agerations at the year of the continue Printed Constitution which operationly selences of the Dardauclies to true, funts the powers of Congress in cortain exspects contains this probibition. Social architectulal for levings afficiency agrees.

the financial and industrial estimates | We are not weare that there has ever | an element which was present in the forin Germany is acrimitly compromised, been any direct construction of this mer case, will be absent in the latter.

that such construction has ever been necessary. The bearing of the prohibition was perfectly understood by the framers of the Constitution in the Convention, and it was deliberately adopted for reasons that need not now be considered. The clause has been accepted by commentators, from STORY down, as taking wholly from Congress the power to tax exports. At times there have been questions before the Supreme Court as to what did or did not constitute a tax on exports, but the utterances of that tribunal at such times have served only to strengthen the main proposition; as, for example, when Chief Justice MARSHALL said in rendering the opinion in Brown vs. Maryland:

" Now, suppose the United States should re juire every exporter to take out a license for which he should pay such a tax as Congress might think proper to impose; would Government be per mitted to shfeld itself from the just censure ! which this attempt to avoid the prohibitions of the Constitution would expose it, by saying that this was a tax on the person, not the article, and that the legislature had a right to tax occupations? "Or, suppose revenue cutters were to be sta

loned off the coast for the purpose of levying a duty on merchandise found in vessels which were leaving the United States for foreign countries: would it be received as an excuse for this outrage were the Government to say that exportation meant no more than carrying goods out of the country, and, as the prohibition to lay a lax on imports, or things imported, ceased the instant they were brought into the country, so the prohibition to tax articles exported ceased when they were carried out of the country?"

Possibly what Mr. STREIFF has vaguely in mind when he advocates export duties on American cotton is the circumstance that such a tax was once levied on the products of our Southern fields. But it was levied not by the United States Government under the Constitution of the United States, but by the Confederate Government under the Constitution of the Confederate States. When the Confederate Provisional Constitution was framed the prohibition of export taxes was omitted. The permanent Constitution, so-called, permitted an export tax if levied by a twothirds vote of both Houses.

# More About Ireland's Parliamentary

Representation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has again asserted his conviction that the number of Ireland's members in the House of Commons ought to be reduced forthwith, and we may, therefore, presume that a resolute effort to that end will be made by the Salisbury Government during the next session of Parliament. The presumption is supported by the increased attention given to the subject in the London press. Some of the arguments brought forward on behalf of the proposal and against it deserve to be noticed. We premise that, while Ireland has at present 103 members, and had 100 allotted to her by the Act of Union, the number would be cut down to about 73, were representation strictly proportioned to population. This nobody denies: the question is whether the number of members assigned to Ireland by the against the will of the weaker party to that contract.

A correspondent of the London Times points out the exact wording of two of the Articles of Union between Great vides as follows: "One hundred commoners, two for each county, two for the Cork, one for Trinity College, and one for each of the thirty-one most conruns thus: "The Churches of England and Ireland shall be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland: the doctrine and worship shall be the same; and the continuance and preservation of the United Church. as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed an essential and fundamental part of the Union." The Times correspondent emphasizes by italies the fact that the words "essential and fundamental" appear in Article V. only, and not in Article IV. From the omission of these words in the last-named article, he infers that the maintenance of 100 Irish Parliamentary representatives was not, and is not, an essential and fundamental part of the Union, and, consequently, that such number may be Constitutionally reduced by the Parliament of the United kingdom. He further reminds us that Article V. itself was altered by Purlinment in 1869, when the Irish Church was disestablished and disendowed If this was Constitutional, is it a wrong inference that Article IV, may be Constitutionally altered by Parliament in

We answer that the inference is wrong, may be altered by the consent of both parties, even in a point originally pronounced fundamental and essential Who were the parties to the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland? The British Parliament and the Irish Parliament. It is true that the Irich Parliament has reased to exact, but it has a successor or representative in Ireland's sielegation to the Parliament of the Linted Kingdom Nobody doubts that with the consent of that delegaparity, the Act of I mion could be altered a now (to) and the consent took the form. In: begins with paraplish picof a personptory demand in the case of . Why in blazes sizes I there come panage the Angleon Church is forbid, which in they was cut off by Mr. Changings - table to impediation: to trusts to the as a rotten branch. We send not our gold standard or to the atmesor of the however that the consent of a majority institutes and referencies: of Indund's delegation of Et. Hospins a will serve be given to the proposed reduction of their number from our to favorable. The bests of Great British paint to thepene of Mr. Ministry a disc | 12 It follows that the discontinuous are firstly set in Secret Africa and interested pino for the promotion of of the Anglican Church in declared them. French financials in all a no taxonomic and transfer an interest they are offer a precedent for such reducof Mritish Covernors, and other longer passes to dispose if his proposed tax on them. An independable element the er shorter dated belie and obligations; segports of American nottes: consent of both parties to the compact, ;

which were inserted in Article V. of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, omitted in Article IV.? One might as well ask why the framers of Article IV. did not copy the corresponding article of the Act of Union between England and Scotland, which prescribes a minimum by providing that no fewer than 45 Scottish members shall sit in the House of Commons at Westminster. The answer is that a fixed minimum was deemed necessary for Scotland, which at the beginning of the eighteenth century was very poor and thinly peopled, and had good reason to expect that England would increase in both population and wealth at a far greater rate. In Ireland, on the other hand, at the close of the eighteenth century, the population was so considerable, and was increasing so rapidly that the number of members conceded to her-100-was looked upon as absurdly small, and nobody dreamed that the number could ever be subjected to reduction. It is not customary to take precautions against presumed impossibilities. In 1799-1800 a demand that the 100 members conceded to Ireland should be declared an irreducible minimum would have been thought ludicrously superfluous. In 1800 the population of Ireland relative to that of England would have entitled the former country to more than 200 members. In the early '40s O'CONNELL calculated that the relative population of Ireland at that time entitled her to 291 members. As lately as 1873 ISAAC BUTTS showed that, if the 658 members then constituting the House of Commons were apportioned to population, Ireland would be entitled to 112 members and a fraction of one member.

The Irish opponents of a reduction in Ireland's representation hold, as we have often pointed out, that the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland was a compact, and that, like other compacts, it can be lawfully broken only with the consent of both parties. They hold, further, that the expression of Ireland's consent requires the vote of a majority of her delegation in the House of Commons at Westminster, just as, before the Union, it required the vote of a majority of the House of Commons at Dublin

There are Englishmen, however, who

will resist Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal on other grounds. They assume that the Imperial Parliament has a Constitutional right to modify the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland in any particular, without reference to the position taken by a majority of Ireland's delegation. They insist, however, that to exercise the right would be grossly unfair. They recall the fact that England persistently refused to give Ireland a representation in Parliament proportioned to her population, when the application of such a rule would have given her far more than 100 members, and, in view of that fact they denounce the proposal to apply such a rule to Ireland, the moment it tells against her. Touching upon this point in 1884, Mr. GLADSTONE called to mind that in 1832 Ireland had threetenths of the population of the United Kingdom, yet the Reform act of that year gave her considerably less than one-sixth of the representation. "I would say this," he added, "that those who have been niggardly and unjust in former times must be very cautious, when they come to plead in their own behalf for the strictest application of laws of which they might, indeed, have claimed the strictest application, had they never deviated from them themselves." Mr. JOHN MORLEY, speaking in the year last named, put his objection to the reduction of Ireland's weight at Westminster on still other grounds: "Ireland," he said, "is entitled to exceptional representation, not so much on the score of geographical distance as on that of mora! distance, and the disadvantage under which her members labored from the ignorance and prejudice of Englishmen about them. arising out of difference in race and religion." Mr. MOBLEY also contended that, as Ireland was under a disadvantage in the upper house-Ireland can send but 28 Irish peers to the House of Lords there was less reason to object to her having an excess of representation in the elective branch

Pumpkins. What are folks going to eat? Potatoes have entered into a combination to limit the supply and put up prices. Apples, ashamed of themselves as the raw mas | This decision of course placed the three terial of cider, have respected the scrusples of the Drys and cut their own crop. disadvantage, how serious may be inferred from the fact that in the second attempt. pumpkins are few and not especially not one of them won anything. The race fit. What is the world coming to? Postatoes are a luxury, apples are a dissipation, pumpkins are a necessity of life. Take out of American literature and history the thoughte that have been thought the inspiration of pumpkin pie and what that consequently it was accessary to start is left? Without it, what is man and

where is Thurkagiving Day? It is true, and ead, that beorging or degenerate pic-makers insize and vehilsquash pre and call it pumpkin so dishonorog a great name and deserving a foolish public that the soul of the strong at not to be bumbered by this slone to present they coperate a wicked substitution. Pumpkin, the ornumeral of the rural hardways in the fall principles pie, the organization of the hoppy in any part, downers fundamental or bome in winter the meliow amond resential that part may some have been been selling agreeted melion farmed angel considered. That consent tens given to of the horiday. It can have no successor the increase of feeland's members from the parallel to printy. Subsect can justice to the number as we have said the fastice prinking who shows to take

kine! Is the lack of pumpions sicribi-

morths of being selected from the square

Supplied Parties Advantage Country & Sprekling as get about whenever my record had by regal. In the face of the executy must over would stay in the tuntria is in a state of internal religious produitstory eigense in any decision of But, it may be usked, why were the same and send a subordinate to exceed the product of same time and send a subordinate to exceed the same time and fundamental." Switte for and send a solverdingle to express the

Of course the fact is that SAMPSON left his station on the blockade under orders from the Navy Department for a conference with Gen. SHAFTER, who was unable to leave the land. Then the Mccon Telegraph, typical of

many others: " It now appears that, with the exception of the plucky little Gloucester's till with the Spanish torpedo boats, the fighting at Santiago was done

by the Brooklyn and the Oregon. All that makes this so "appear" is Admiral Sculey's testimony on the stand, which overpowers all smooth references to " glory enough for all." By the official chart, which may be accepted as accurate enough in the rough, the easternmost ship on the blockade and the slowest ship, the Indiana, was nearer to the Maria Teresa when the latter turned to beach herself than was the Brooklyn. The Iowa, next on the line to the Indiana, was nearer to the Teresa further off than the Iowa. When the Oquendo turned ashore the Indiana was something over half a mile further from her than the Brooklyn, but the Iowa and the Texas were both nearer than the Brooklyn. When the Viscaya turned, she was under the gunfire of the Texas and Iowa, the Indiana baving dropped astern. This latest phase of Schley prejudice is particularly contemptible.

Many other critics that have never examined into the facts of the case and refuse to learn (we have before us the Galreston Daily News as an illustration), are trying to exalt Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn and Capt. CLARK of the Oregon by spreading the falsehood that these two officers, the only fighters," according to the new theory of the engagement, were the only two commanders who did not contribute to the "Story of the Captains" published in the Century magazine in May after the war. Both told their story in that number of the magazine, however, Capt. Cook's story following that of Capt PHILIP and Capt. CLARK'S following Capt Cook's, a second story from the Oregon being supplied by Lieut. EBERLE.

Next to the defeat of SHEPARD the most wholesome result of the election has been the defeat of DAYTON, a Tammany candidate for the Supreme Court. They were birds of a political feather. For years these gentlemen had held their knives at Tammany's throat, vying with each other in the severity of their denunciations. They took, in the same year, their common price of peace, a nomination, and together hey were rejected by a disgusted public

An interesting comment concerning the improvements that have recently been made in the Erie Canal and upon its general usefulness as a means of transportation is afforded in a newspaper interview recently published with Mr. CHARLES E. WHEELER, the general manager of the Cleveland Steam and Canalboat Company. Four steam canalboats with fifteen consorts that had been plying between New York and Cleveland through the Erie Canal and Lake Erie are to be withdrawn, cut up and shipped to the Philippines. WHEELER declares that, notwithstanding he improvements made to the canal by the expenditure of \$9,000,000, it has not resulted in bringing one cent to any of the lines traversing the channel. All the boats have met with great trouble from the low water and eel grass, but the chief difficulty seems to have been that no changes were made in the aqueducts, so that the greatest depth to which boats could be loaded was six feet, precisely the same as before the so-called improvements were made. Westbound tonnage on the canal was comparatively profitable, but grain rates were down to so low a point that there was no profit whatever in the canal's eastbound tonnage. The canal tonnage has increased to a small extent

Mr. Wheeler's statement no doubt represents the views of many people largely interested in the canal, and is an important contribution to the evidence that is accumulating upon the much debated question whether the Erie Canal has or has not outlived its usefulness. But it is a striking comment on the policy that would spend nfilions of money in a way to bar all possibility of benefit. After such a glorious year, it is a pity that

closing days of horse racing in the metropolitan district should be marred by such unpleasant exhibitions as have characterized the starting at Aqueduct. On Tuesday six horses went to the post for the last race of the day, and after remaining there or a few moments three of them went flying around the track winie one stood still, and the chances of the other two were practically destroyed before their jockeys could get them under way. Among the three starters was Dr. Riddle, an odds-onfavorite, and among the others was Astor, econd choice. Dr. Riddle covered the distance and won, his companions coming

second and third respectively. But the race wasn't a race, said Starter CARSIDY, and it would have to be repeated houses that had already cared at a serious was won by an outsider quoted at 25 to 1 what in the first break, finished thant

Although there occurs to be zer doub senior the tropopularity of the "no mould a recall flag the incident tracks you has

recordly, and if here the might by by density \$125 Apic Mr Bigh level actuating should be

> Management of the Control of the Con A fatter to the Nator

Appropriate A.W. Blender.

A Miral Exceptor

groung a wast of paper to other as the taped morking of the fact at large stages that form of the fact why man decided the fact that why man decided the fact of the fact that the f

ing when SCHLEY annihilated the Spanish at San- RAPID TRANSIT BUILDERS BACK.

Messrs. Belmont, McDonald and Others

Went Abroad to Get Ideas. August Belmont and those associated with him in the construction of a rapid transit subway in this city, who have been in Europe for several months inspecting the underground roads of London and Paris, returned vesterday on the White Star steamer Oceanic. In the party were Contractor John B. McDonald, E. B. Bryan, who will probably operate the road when it is completed; S. L. Deyo, the chief engineer; L. B. Stillwell, the electrical engineer, and John Van Vleck, the mechanical engineer.

August Belmont was the only one of the party who would talk. The others said that Mr. Belmont had been agreed upon as the proper man to say what should be said of the trip and its fruits. Mr. Belmont said that on arriving in London the party put up at the Carlton Hotel, where they met and conferred with William B. Parsons, than the Indiana, and the Texas a little the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, who went over some weeks ahead of the others and will not return until next month. Continuing, Mr. Belmont said:

"We made a full inspection of the underground systems in London and were accorded every possible facility and courtesy. We found a great deal which was both useful and valuable and very interesting. Neither the requirements nor the character of the construction and equipment are parallel to ours, so that no direct comparison could possibly be made. Nev theless there was much that was useful each one of our party in his special de-partment. We have made an arrange-ment for a full interchange of detail of operation, construction and experiments and an active correspondence will be unmediately inaugurated between ourselves and the London companies and maintained

for the purpose of mutual benefit.
"From London we visited Paris and made a thorough inspection there, in like manner receiving the most courteous attention. receiving the most courteous attention, and were afforded the fullest possible information. We have also arranged a mutual interchange of ideas and results with the Paris Underground. The Paris system is, in some respects, somewhat parallel to the requirements of what our parallel to the requirements of what our local service will be, and we found much that will be useful, as we did in London.

"I do not think it would be courteous for us, after our reception and treatment

abroad, to make comparisons. I will say however, that the people in New York may expect the best underground road in existence, so far as we can at present judge.

"Mr. McDonald and myself returned to London three or four days before sailing. Messrs. Bryan, Deyo, Stillwell and Van Vleck visited Baden, in Switzerland, to inspect the steam turbine and electric works of Broad Paragraphy.

of Brown, Bouverie & Co., in order to see what point of progress had been reached in the development of steam turbines, as applied to electrical machinery.

"From Baden Mr. Stillwell proceded to Lecco, Italy, to inspect an electric road operated by the most modern of the Ganz ystems. It does not bear directly upon ur work, because we are not going to use in the underground here, but the inspection was useful to us as indicating that we have not overlooked anything new that might be valuable. Messrs. Bryan, Deyo and Van Vleck proceeded to Berlin to introduce the toward and electrical equipspect the power houses and electrical equip ment of the Allgemeine Electricitats Ge chaft, and acquired much useful informa-

We all met again in London on Tuesday, the 29th, and sailed on Wednesday, the 30th. Work here will be pushed with the greatest possible vigor. Mr. McDonald can give you his own assurances of this

### NO TARIFF TINKERING. Gen. Grosvenor Says the Result in Ohto Settles That Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- "There is no more hance that the Republicans in Congress will attempt a revision of the tariff at the next session than that they will revise the Ten Commandments," said Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, this morning. Gen. Grosvenor made the remark just after he had called on President Roosevelt at the

terday," continued Gen. Grosvenor, "ought | has there been the same number of to put a stop to the talk of tariff revision. existing tariff law. They were overwhelmingly defeated. The lesson to be derived
from the results is apparent, for the extent
of victory was unexpected.

Senator Foster of Washington, after

Senator Foster of Washington, after

Senator Foster of Washington, after

Synonymous with Democratic success and clear

would be no tariff inkering at the sountry was session of Congress. The country was doing well eneugh, said he, and no changes were needed. With regard to reciprocity treaties Senator Foster was not so sanguine. The people of his State were opposed to the Argentine treaty on account of the Argentine treaty on account of the Heritagore in New York the Problemton party. reduction in the duty on wool, and the fruit growers of California would resist the treaties with the Wool India depend-

New Steamship Line to Porto Rico. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6 The New York and Caribbean Steamship Company of New the from New York, Boston, Ptalladerphia, Haltimore, Newport News and New Orienas to the principal ports in Porto Rico. The involved are Bainon Cortada and William Lortana of Ponce, Porto Rico, Miliam L. Prince of Bessonhitest, L. I. William L. James of Brooklyn and William H. Watt of the Standard S

# Wife Abandonment a Frien).

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

An American Banker Needed in Shanghal to Collect Our \$25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- W. W. Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States to China, had a conference with Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury to-day in regard to the arrangements for looking after the collection of the indemnity of \$25,000,000 due the United States from China. It was agreed by the Powers, under the terms of the protocol, that each Power should appoint a banker in Shanghai to attend to the collection and disbursement of the indemnity, the bankers to compose a of the indemnity, the bankers to compose a special committee. There is no American bank in Shanghai, and Minister Conger recommended recently that the British member of the commission be appointed to represent the United States. Mr. Rockhill and the Treasury officials would be glad however, if the business could be placed in the hands of an American. It is suggested, therefore, that if a responsible American therefore, that if a responsible American citizen should start a banking house in Shanghai, he would probably be able to secure appointment to care for this Gov-ernment's share in the indemnity and re-ceive a commission thereon. He would, of course be required to give a bond for the honest performance of his duties.

### \$4,000,000 CHARTER VOID

Water Works Property in New Orleans Declared to Be Forfelted.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 .- The Supreme ourt of Louisiana decided the water works case to-day in favor of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, forfeiting the charter of the company. The company is a private one with a capital of \$4,000,000, in which the city has some stock and it enjoys the monopoly of supplying the city of New Orleans with water. There has been much popular opposition to it for years on account of its high charges and this finally found its way into the Legisla-ture in 1839 and the Attorney-General was

ordered to sue for the forfeiture of the charter of the company.

The city was introduced in the case and made common cause with the State. The court declared that the misuse of a franchise conferred on a corporation by the State is just grounds for the forfeiture of the franchise and that the water works company had been guilty of such misuse the president of the company had been guilty of such misuse the resident to the control of the c in persistently charging higher rates for water than it was allowed to charge.

### AFTER THE BATTLE.

Farmer Dunn was correct in his prognostication as to weather conditions in New York on Tuesday he Washington Weather Bureau was not. Dunn ington probabilities were "fair and clear.

Fully \$200,000 was expended by the Tammany Hall organization in New York city during the recent canvass for lithographs, posters, banners, There was on sandwich signs and handbills. Wednesday morning nearly \$10,000 worth of unused paper at the Fourteenth street headquarters.

Tuesday's election was not a "shakedown" but shake off." Nothing in the way of Constitutional nterpretation need now bar the reorganization of the New York Police Department.

One notable feature of Tuesday's election throughout the country was the great gain which the Repub-ican party has made in the support its candidates eceived in the large cities. Heretofore these des, with a few exceptions, have usually inclined the Democratic party and the great source of Republican strength has been in the rural districts Republican lead continues in the rural districts as heretofore but the large cities of the country have now a decided leaning toward the Republican

There are twenty one counties in the State of New Jersey and Franklin Murphy, the successful templican candidate for Governor, during a wenty days' canvass visited and spoke in each This is an unprecedented record in Jersey of political activity on the part of a can-

During the recent canvass Seth Low delivered hirty eight speeches and Edward M. twenty-five. The largest number of Mr. Low's speeches were delivered in Manhattan and the argest number of Mr. Shepard's speeches in Brook-Each candidate spoke once only in the box Richmond and it is computed that 75,000 voters heard Mr. Low and 50,000 voters Mr. Shepard

ta no previous municipal election in New Yor the same number of speeches as have been delivered on both sides this year. The number of political The Democrats made their campaignt spellbinders has been very largely increased and squarely on the proposition to change the the public taste for campaign oratory developed existing tariff law. They were overwhelm-

Senator Foster of Washington, after talking with the President on prospective legislation, expressed the opinion that there would be to tariff tinkering at the coming

encies on account of the effect in citrus
frants, while the best and case sugar interests would oppose any concession to the
sugar growers of Cuba. represented from State States and College Annes A Bianchard and John Proctor Clarke, were on the Prolibition as with as the Republican and Citizens' I atom thearts. The Prohibitionists made no nomination for sity Court Judge.

York city was incorporated to-day, with a capital of \$25,000, to operate a steamship line from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport New and New Orients.

Majorati these as next months election. Municipal to their Majorati; these as next months election. Municipal to their majoratic description.

Wife Absorbinents a Feign).

From the Minreopoles Training appropriate and this is the of monother states of the Minreopoles Training and the distribution and this is the of monother states of being the first from convicted and the first from the first time the first from the time formally in the Minreopoles in the time from the first to support a subscinct of a Legislature to support a subscinct of a Legislature to support a subscinct of a Legislature to support a subscinct of the following the support of the first time the breakt penalty—unit time to the following the subscinct of the first time to be supported by the support of the first time to be supported by the support of the first time to be subscincted by the subscinction of the first time to be subscincted by the subscinction of the first time to be subscincted by the subscinction of the first time to be subscincted by the subscinction of the first time time to be subscincted by the subscinction of the subscinct